ir no recens will be regarded as secured to any appli-the same shall have been paid for a Boston is forwarded through with great dispatch by a Freight Train. WM. BORDER, Agent, Nos. 70 and 71 West-st.

THE OREAT SHORT LINE TO THE WEST.

ble mode of conveyance at one and the first-class rate.

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U M P H R E T S

LIST OF 1.-For Fever, Connection, and Inflammation-Heat,

1. For Ferral, Competion, and inflammation—Heat, Prin. Restinances.
2. For Werm Fever, Werm Celle, Verandom Appetine, Weining the Bad.
2. For Celle, Tecthing, Crying, and Wateralness, Slow Growth, and Feebleases of laskute.
4. For Dinrhes of thisters or Adults: Choices Inflamma, and Sommer Complaint.
5. For Dynamicry or Bloody Flux, Celle, Gripings, Billeus Colle, Hell Dynemicry.
6. For Cholera, below Merbus, Names, and Vomiting, Asthoratic Breathing.
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erga, and Sere Throat
For Teethsche, Faceache, Nervous Pains, Neuragia, and Tie Uslereux.
For Hendsches, Nick acadeches, Vertige, Rush of
Blood to the Hend.
For Dyspepsia, Wesh, Acid, or Deranged Stomach,
Censtipation, Liver Complaint.
For Suppressed Menses, or Sentry, or Painful, or
Delaying Green Stakness.
For Lettourities or Whites, Bearing Down, toe Prefors Menses.

Delaying, Green Stakness, or ceanly, or rained, of Bellying, Green Stakness, and the State of Leucerthea or Whites, Bearing Dawn, too Frethea Measses.

12.—For Cross, Heaven Croupy Cough, Difficult and Oppressive Breathing, the Landson, Exystepoles, could Head, Surber's Irob.

13.—For Salk Regions, Crusty Eruptions, Exystepoles, could Head, Surber's Irob.

13.—For Rhemmatism, Pern, Lameness, or Seraness in the Cheat, fact, Nide, or Limbs.

13.—For Fever and Ages. International Fever, Demb. Agus, oil Investorate Aguss.

13.—For Fever and Ages. International Blind or Blooding, Reseat or Chatmate.

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20.—For Whooping Cough, shortening and pulliating it, or Spannesic Cough, shortening and pulliating it, or Spannesic Cough, shortening and pulliating it.

21.—For Anthun, Uppressed, Difficult, Labored Breathing, Cough, and Expectoration.

22.—For Anthun, Uppressed, Difficult, Labored Breathing, Cough, and Expectoration.

23.—For Far Dischuges, Moise in the Head, Impaired Heuring. Earsche.

24. For Denoral Bublity, Physical or Norvous West25. For Unepty, Finid Assessmentions, Tunid 5 wellings,
with Senaty Sectorium.
26. For Sea-Fickman, Prostration, Vertigo, Naussa.
27. For Urioury Diseases, Gravel, Ronal Calcub, Diffugull or Fainful Urination.
28. For Seminal Emissions, Involuntary Discharges,
and Consequent Prostration and Debblity.
PRICE.
entire set, case of Twanty Eight large visis, is merosee.
Sook of Directions.

ty large vials, in meresco, and Seek of Di-

OUR REMEDIES BY MAIL OR EXPRESS. Ve send these remedies, by the single box or full of the country, by small or express, tree of char

membered. The vials are melform to size sad price, and in smedding for a vial case no attention is necessary on this point. Lock over the list, make up a care of what since you amount on a current note or stamps, by mail, to care suddens at he 562 Broadway, New-York, and the medicine will be only returned by smill or cupreas. No FAM'LIA or TRA'NELER should be without those invaluable caratives. Themsands use them with the most triamphant of the process.

DR. F. HUMPHREVS & CO. SECOMO

# NORTON'S OINTMENT!

SALT-RHEUM AND SCROFULA,

Permanently cures Standthead, Ring-worms, amount itching Eroptions of the sain.

This Obstracement cures it from the flesh beneath to the skin on the surface.

Other outward applications for Salt-Rheum, &c., operate downward, thus driving the disorder inward, and often occasioning terrible internal oralides.

NORTION'S CINTIMENT, on the contrary, throws the poleon of the disease upward, and overy particle of it is duestized intoogh the pores. The needs of the disease are expelled from the flesh, consequently there can be no rolayer.

Sold is large glass bores. Frice 50 cents.

Prepared by GERRIT NORTON, Urightal Proprietor, Now-Tork, we notestale Dropgists, No. 15 Beskman at

QUERU'S PATENT COD LIVER OIL JEL-LY is much more efficacions than the Liquid Oil. It is the only certain erro for CONSUMPTION, Scrofula, Asthma, and all sinds of Coughs. und all kinds of Cought.

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QUEBU'S PATENT JEL' IFIED CASTOR OIL.

To be had at the inventor's office, No. 125 4th-av., and all ro-

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STOP BLEEDING !—STOP SPITTING BIOOD!!—SEMFDY READY—A certain core for Hemorrhage. Highest testimonias Set of for a Circular. In be see containing 12 powders, at \$2; or sent by mellin envelopes, \$4 if for 5 powders. Sold by S. T. \$40 'SON, Agont, Whalesale and Retay, No. 142 Ful on-st., New-York.

THE CONFESSIONS and EXPERIENCE of an INVALID, sublished for the benefit and as a warning and a caution is young men who suffer from Nervous Dentity, Premature Decay, he reupilying at the same time, the means of Bolt-Care, by one who sured himself, after having been got to great expense through medical investion and queckery. Single goopies may be had of the author, NATRANIEL MAYFAIR, easy Fediord East Brooklyn, Kinge County, New-York, by including a past-paid addressed awvelope.

## Legal Notices.

IN PURSUANCE of an order of the Surrogate In Pursuance of an order of the Surrogate
of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against E. IZABETH DAIGE, hate of the
One of New York widow, deceased, to present the same, with
x. there thereof, to WILLIAM HOLKES, one of the subservicers at his house, Seventy-Journ's treat near Couth avenue,
in the City of New York, on or before the tenth day of August
next—Dated New York, the 8th day of February, 1860.

WILLIAM HOLMES,

IAMES M. DARKE,

Executors.

IN PURSUANCE of an order of the Surrogate of In PURSUANCE of an order of the Surrogate of
the County of New York, Notice is hereby given to all persons baving claims against LEWIS LAY, late of the City of
Siew-York and of the City of Paris deceased, to present the
sease with vonchers thereof to the subscribers, at the office of
EDWARD FORT, at No. 15 South William et, in the City of
New-York, on or before the seventeenth day of March next
(1850).—Dated New-York, 17th day of September, 1850.

LAMES BENKARD,
EDWARD FORT,
e0 law@mFri Executors, &c., of Lewis Lay, decessed.

SUPREME COURT.—City and County of News, York—"YRUS SCOPIELD and GEORGE FOX and RENS-ELAER W. VAN SYCKLE.—Summons for a money temand on contract To REASSELAER W. VAN SYCKLE. RENSELLAER W. VAN SYCKLE.—Summons for a money decand on contract. To RENSSELLAER W. VAN SYCKLE.

To an a nereby summoned and required to answer the complete in this action, of which a copy is herewith served upon pleint in this action, of which a copy is herewith served upon pleint in this action, of which a copy is herewith served upon an in the subscriber, at my office, number forty four Wall street, in the City of New York, within twenty days after the service instead, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the safe complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this set will take bedgeneou against you for the same of 49612 87) six hundred and sighty two dollars and eighty-seven costs, with interest from the thirteenth day of January, 150, buside the costs of this action.—Dated Jan 15, 1860.

JOHN FITCH, Plaintiff's Attorney,

The summons and complaint was duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New York, on the 18th day of January, A. B. 1860.

Bis leaves Figure 1860.

Figure 1872, A. B. 1860.

Figure 2872, A. B. 1860.

Figure 2872, A. B. 1860.

Figure 2872, A. B. 1860.

hundred and eight, and one hundred and nine; bounded as follows: Southerly in front by Amoa street, twenty feet; casterly by lot number one kendred and ten on said map, seventy-four feet two inches, northerly by land now or late of Isaac Ammerman, eight feet six inches; thence running southerly along the land of theory or cognil twenty feet; thence westerly along the land of George Cognil twenty feet; thence westerly along the land of the said Henry J. Soansan four feet eight tuches; thence southerly along the land of the said Henry J. Soansan four feet eight tuches; thence southerly in a straight fine along the land of Jahn L. Kortright wenty three feet all inches; thence southerly, inclining a little to the east, along the land of John L. Kortright thirty-six feet, to Ames street aforesaid the place of beginning.

Twisting: Aleo, a certain pew known as number 26, on the ground foot of Trinity Church, in the City of New Yerk.

Threteenhip: All that certain none and lot, piece or parcel of assand lying and being in the Fifth Ward of the City of New York, on the north side of Derbrowes street in front; northerly in the rear by ground in wo or lave of Jacob Halsey, but now of John Forrus, and westerry by a lot of ground late of the said Jacob Halsey, but now of Milliam D. Joanne, containing in breadth, in front, and rear, twenty feet, and in length on each side fifty feet, and known by the street num ber 26.

Fourteenthip: All that certain lot, piece or parcel of land, with the building thereon accede, sinnate, lying, and being in the Rifeenth Wand of the City of New York, and at the no. thwesterly source formed by the intersection of Howeton and Mott streets, and is bounded easterly by Mott street thirty-one feet four neches and one half inch, southerly by Houston street eighty-five feet and eight inches and one half annich; westerly by land now on late of John Sidel Leventy-tree lost three inches and one half one, southerly by Houston street southers and each street ship the northerly by a line drawn through th

one hall an increase and easterry and westerly boundary free, eithy-five feet and eight inches, be the said several dimensions more of less.

Fiftenthiy: All those certain fourteen lots of land, with the brick dwelling-houses thereon erocted, situate together in the Sixte-orth Ward of the City of New-York, on the southerly side of Thirty-fourth street, between the Sixte-orth ward freith avenues; and taken together be mosed and containing as follows: Regioning in the southerly line of Thirty-fourth street, at the point where is is joined by the center line of the partition-wall between the first and excend (courting from the rinth towards the Tenth avenue; it is joined by the center line of the partition-wall between the first and excend (courting from the rinth towards the Tenth with the standard of a row of twenty-one brick dwelling-houses, situate on the southerly side of Thirty-fourth street, between the said Ninth and (100 feet) westerty from the southwesterty come of Thirty-fourth street and the Kinth avenue; trunning thence southerly, and parallel, or nearly so, to the binth avenue, through the center of Stid partition-wall, and so on in the same direction ninety-sight feet mine linches (10 feet 9 linches) in all, half the distance to Thirty-third street; thence westerry and parallel to and equilistant from Thirty-third and Thirty-fourth streets two hundred and righty feet (250 feet) to the southwesterly corner of the lot on which is creeted the fifteenth of said row of twenty-one houses, counting as aforesaid from the Ninth tewards the Tenth avenue, and parallel, or heavily so, to the Ninth swenue, and partly through the center of the partition-wall between the said fifteenth and sixteenth (counting as aforesaid from the Ninth towards the Tenth avenue, of the said row of houses ninety-eight feet nine inches 18 feet 9 inches) in said row of houses ninety-eight feet nine inches 18 feet 9 inches) in the said tow of houses ninety-eight feet nine inches 18 feet 9 inches) in the said tow of houses ninety-eight

SUPREME COURT. — New-York County. —
SUPREME COURT. — New-York County. —
CHARLES KITTREDGE, Flaintiff, against B. F. WINCHESTER, Defendant. Summons for a money demand on coutrast.—Com. not served. Flace of tries, City and County of
New-York. To the defendant: You are hereby summoned and
required to snawer the complaint in this ace inn, which win be
Yed in the Office of the Clerk of the County of New-York, at
the City Hall, New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to
the said complaint on us at our office. No. 50 Wall-street, in the
City of New-York, within twenty days after the service hereof,
exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer
the complaint within the time afforced, the plaintiff in this
action will take judgment aemint you for the sum of One hundred dollars, with interest from the lab day of Novomber, one
Phousand eight hundred and infrynine, neside the cost of this
settom.—Dated, New-York, December 29, 1859.

BLISS & BARLOW, Flaintiff's Attorneys,

The complaint in this settom was filed with the Clerk of the
County of New-York, at his Office in the City Hall, New-York,
on January 5, 1959.

BLISS & BARLOW,
Flaintiff's Attorneys.

TN PURSUANCE of an order of the Surrogate of .

IN PURSUANCE of an order of the Surrogate of IN PURSUANCE of all order of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all per-sons having claims against GERFRUDE LEGGETT, iste of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of CHARLES A. MAY, at No. 111 Naman-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the earth day of May next.—Dated New-York, Nov. 9, 1639. at 1 lawfemfri

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD—For PHILADELPHIA and the SOUTH and WEST, via JERSEY
UITY.—biell and Express lines leave New-York at 7, 8, and 11
a m., and 4 and 5 p. m., fare \$5. Through Tickets sold for Cinstantia and the West, and for Washington, New-Orleans, and
the South, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in
Ta. m. and 6 p. m. trains.
Ta. m. and 6 p. m. trains.
J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.
No baggage will be received for any trains unless delivered and
checked 15 minutes in advance of the time of leaving.

## New York Daily Tribune

EUROPE. FATAL BOAT ACCIDENT, AND DEATH OF CAPT, HARRISON.

FATAL BOAT ACCIDENT. AND DEATH OF CAPT. HARRISON.

Prem The Lenden Times, 'ex. 3.

The year which opened so gloomly for all connected with the Great Eastern, has already more than fulfilled the most sinister auguries of continued ill fortune. Another most trage meddent has been added to the long lest of catastrophes which reem to have degged the course of this ill-fated vessel from the very first day of her existence. The victims in this case, however, are not poor stokers. The lot of death in this instance has failon, among others, on no less than Capt. Harrison himself—the very type of an English sailor, of all that was frank and manly, of all that was skillful and b ave. It is quite impossible to describe the gloom which this calamity has apread throughout the town of Southampton. Giref and consternation seemed, indeed, to sh on every countenance; business on Saurday was, for a while, quite suspended, and the sorrow was more general than was perhaps ever witnessed before for any merely private individual, no matter what his character or station. Though but a few weeks, comparatively speaking, at Southampton, yet Capt. Harrison was as well and widely known as if he had down in the town for jears. A short period sufficed to make all equainted with his open heart and knowly nature, and those who knew him beet liked him most, and we e always those who could say most to his praise. Nor will the feeling of heartfelt sorrow for his lors be confined to the town over which it has shed so deep a gloom. Liverpool—from which part he trided for so many years, and carned the reputation as one of the ab est havigators in the mere-atile marine—will lament his untimely death with equal giref, for there, probably, better than at any other place in Eagland, was his penetrod disposation known, and high abinites appreciated. His loss to the perplexed shareholders of the Great Eastern is irreparable, for no man cor pected with the company in any way over enjoyed so large a portion of their confidence, and none ever deserved it ha From The London Times, 'an. 8.

It is the case in the Soient as in all rage many sheets of water, that the wind in bad weather comes in strong and be-vy gusts, sweeping up the Channel at times with the force of a burricane, though with intervals of almost perfect calm between. The weather on Sonday morning was dull and threatening, though there was but little wind when the gig left the ship, Sanday morning was dall and threatening, though there was but little wind when the gig left the ship, as do not the most remote idea was entertained that the beat would not be more than equal to any squall she might encounter, clee one of the large cutters capable of corrying 40 nen with ease would have been sent instead. The Capiain's gig is a fine, though rather a light boat, 32 feet long, by rather less than 5 feet broad; of course, very swift and light, though like all boats of her class, rather wet, and almost too fine for rough weather or very bad railing. When the wind favored she carried one large lug sail, which was often set with a single reef in it, though in leaving the Great Easterd on Saturday morning last, it was close reefed, for the sky looked bad though as yet the sea was tolerably calm. Ogden, the Capian's coxswain, who was alloways in charge of her, was one of the most experienced boatmen in the great ship, and, though a young man, was well known for his skill, and to be equal to managing any boat in any weather. His cooldees quickness, and courage had more than once been so conspicuously displayed that the Capian had the most implicit confidence in his capabilines as a boatman. For the last four years he had acted as captain's coxswain, having entered his service while the null of the Great Eastern was still in course of construction at Milwa'l. Lake all who service under Capiain Harrison, Ogden became devotedly attached to him, so much ay total when, at last, after all her mishaps, the Great Eastern was ready to quit the river, Ogden, though a young married man, shipped on board for service and was confirmed in his appointment as captain's coxewin. This brave young fellow, too, is one of the victures of the late calamitons accident—surviving it, however, for many hours, till he learnt that Capiain Harrison was no more, when he gradually sunk and died.

With this skillful sailor, therefore, having charge of

died. With this skillful sailor, therefore, having charge of With this skillful sailor, therefore, having charge of the lugsail, and with Capt. Lay at the helm, the gig quitted the threat Eastern at 80 cook on Saturday moraing. As we have already stated, the lugsail was close reefed, but the norming was still toler-shy fine, and the wind, though high, was fair, so the gig made at the wind, though high, was fair, so the gig made at the wind, though high, was fair, so the gig made at Lay and his family, and with Dr. Watson, the surpcon of the Great Eastern, who had stayed at Hythehouse from the previous evening. A few mun es before 10 o'clock Capt. Harrison, with Dr. Watson and Capt. Luy and his son, came down again to the pier to embark and cross the water. Capt. Harr son baving that morning received the castomary checks to having that morning received the castomary checks to having that morning received the castomary checks to pay the weekly bills connected with the great ship, had, of course, to get them cashed at Southampton be-tore going on board with the doctor. The whole party, therefore, seared themselves in the gig, which imme-diately got under way and stood straight across the Solem for the entrance of the tidal dock at Southamp-

But during the time that had elapsed since the boat had first arrived at Hythe the weather had changed sadly for the worse. The sky had gradually become overcast, the waves were white and targid, and everything recemed to threaten a squall of no ordinary fierceness and duration. Between 9 and 11 o'clock, on the Southampton side of the water, it blew almost a hurricane. Many gestlemen connected with the docks, who were in them at the time, state that during this hour or so that the squall lasted they had not seen such sevele weather for the last seventeen years. A coil or which was being towed out of dock by a steam-ing was blown back tag and all, into the harbor again. The Indoes, which had arrived off the docks in the night, was quite unable to attempt coming ic, a thing almost upprecedented at Southampton. She was compelled to let go her anchor in the stream, about 159, or, perhaps, 200 yards from the entrance to the tidal docks. This, it may be said, was bad weather for any party to venture out in an open gig; but it must be remembered that the wind was fair for coming over to the docks, and tout under the lee of the hills on the other rice the rough breeze was scarcely felt at all. Dr. Watson distinctly states that though the weather was bad, it was fair form being at all dangerous, or even very had, when they left too opposite snore. But during the time that had elapsed since the boat

Dr. Watson distinctly states that though the weather was bad, it was far from being at all dangerous, or even very bad, when they left the opposite store. According to this gentleman's statement they stood repidly nerose the Solent with the wind fair on the sturboard tack. Capt. Harrison sat in the stern sheets at the helm: Dr. Watson and Capt. Lay and son were on the windward side. The crew, with Ogden, sat more forward, but mostly of course on the windward side, to counterbalance the inclination of the sail. During the run across the boat, though rather wet, being the run across, the boat, though rather wet, behaved well, but as it neared the opposite side and the land opened out the squall increased fearfully in viohaved well, but as it neared the opposite side and the land opened out the squall increased fearfully in violence, while the gig began to pitch and move unsteadily to her helm. The tide was very high, though just beginning to set out of the docks against the wind, making a chopping, dangerous sea run high and broken, and which appeared to get worse each moment. Through this the boat held her own well for a time, though her yawing and pitching heavily increased, so heavily, indeed, as to attract the attention of some of the officers and others on board the Indus. Still, she bere stoutly up, sending the foam from her bows, though her yawing increased so that her helm cosrcely controlled her at all. When she got into the channel between the Indus and the docks, the chopping sea was worse than ever. Capt. Harrison gave orders to stand by with the halyards, and immediately afterward to down with the sail. The order was at once obeyed by the crew, but both the sail and halyards were wet through; neither moved freely, and the sail, after coming down a foot, stack fast. The rest occurred in a minute. The boat had still way enough on her to take her abreast of the opening to the docks, when a counter eady of wind struck her on the docks, when a counter easy of wind struck her on the opposite tack. The sail instantly "jibed," as it is termed, that is to say, the canvas was forced back against the mast, and the boat in a second, heeling over on the side on which most of the crew were six-

over on the side on which most of the crew were sing, filled and turned ever.

Dr. Watson, who exerted himself so energetically to save others, and who was himself picked up exhausted and insersible, says that in the first moment all went down together underneath the gig, but almost immediately afterward, as it appeared to him, they rose to the surface. The spray from the rea was wild and stifing, the water deadly cold, and for a moment or so, of course, none could say what happened. Dr. Watson, who swims as well as poor Captain Harrison did, struck out and exized the younger Lav. While doing so he saw Captain Harrison also striking out toward the boat, which was pitching about keel uppermost, and called to him to make for the boat and hold on, to which Captain Harrison replied, "All right, all right." Always cool and collected, no matter what his danger, Captain Harrison then seized the boat, and made a desperate attempt to right it. But it was filled

with water, and turned over so completely as to rise again with the heel unperment still. Between this movement of the boat and the forry of the sea, Dr. Watson was separated from young Lay and the boat for an interval. After a while, however, he again succeeded in outching the pour had and jamming him between himself and the stern of the boat; on to which he he d with one hand, while with the other he tried to support Capt. Harrison, who was suffering strongly with the waves, by keeping his hand under his arm. In this manner some minutes passed, and Captain Harrison seemed almost powerless, and to be becoming intensible. After a short while, however, he again threw himself on the keel of the boat, and strove to turn it over. The struggle, however, was like the first, ineffectual, and seemed to exhaust his strongth, for he relaxed his hold, threw his arms up, and fell back in the waves, after which Dr. Watson saw him no more. The leat gallant effort of the Captain had, however, sgain serarated Dr. Watson from the boat, and from young Lay, who, before the Doctor could regain his hold of him, went down, beating the water with his hands as he sank. Captain Lay, who was helding on to the boat, shouted londly for help as he saw his child disappear. Dr. Watson called to them all to hold on, as a boat was coming. Some of the crew were then clinging to oars and stretchers, but nost of them to the boat. Ogden could not be seen. It was some minutes longer before any boats could make their way to them through the heavy sea, which time many had relinquished their hold of the boat or spans, for the waves were breaking over them, and all were more or less exhausted and insensible before they were rescued.

Two boats had put off from the Indus, with two from the docks, and one from a cutter named the Fawn almost immediately that the accident was seen. The boats from the docks picked up poor Captain harrison, who was floating about a foot below the surface of the water with his head and feet doubled together, and his amy set l

at 8 o'clock.

Thus, in the very prime of his life, and in the zenith
of his fame as an experienced seaman, died Captain Thus, in the very prime of his life, and in the zenith of his fame as an experienced seaman, died Captain Harrison. His hardy habits and temperate life preserved to him all the vigor and appearance of a young man, while his strength and activity and skill as a swimmer make the manner of his death almost a mystery to his many friends. During his long life of peril and exposure he had never seen a danger which he was not ready to encounter to save a fellow creature; and during the worst of all the storms be had passed through, and the most disastrous of the ship wrecks he had undergone, his skill and courage had never once dereted him. In his untimely death the Great Eastern may be said to have sustained a heavy loss, for the confidence of the public centered in her commander. To Capt. Harrison and one or two of the Directors is it due, now that the shortcomings of contractors and the faults of the directors have been exposed and condemned. In his death the shareholders lose one of their best safegnards and most valued servant, and the mercantile marine its most skillful and most widely-hopored representative.

mercantile marine its most easily to say, was last honored representative.

Mrs. Harrison, we deeply regret to say, was last bight in a most precarious state, though every possible care had been used in breaking the dreadful news to her the previous day.

her the previous day.

MOROCCO.

From The Landon Saturday Review.

The Empire of Morocco forms the western half of North Africa. lying between the Mediterranean on the north, the Atlantic on the west, the Sahara on the sou h, and Algeria, the Atlant, and Taillet on the east. It is on an average about 500 miles deep from north to south, and 260 wide f om east to weat; but the Emperor, or Shercef, exercises a nominal sovereignty of ill-defined extent beyond there boundaries.

The population of this country is a very curious one. It has been invaded by several successive races, of whom the carliest known to authentic history were the Precedians. When the Romans successive races, of whom the carliest known to authentic history were the Precedians. When the Romans successed them, they tound an indigenous people, to whom they gave indiferently the names of Mauri and Barbari. The Vas-dais succeeded the Romans, but were afterward utterly exterminated by Belisarius. The Arabs, ho wever, permanently established themselves there and made Morocco the point of departure whence they invaded Spain. The Arabs were called Moors by the Spaniards, who, in choosing that name, were probably reviving the use of the successive probably reviving the use of the ancient inabitants of the country. Finally, after many centuries of power in Spain, the Arabs were expelled, and took relinge in Morocco, where they retained the name which they had so long borne in Europe. The result of the whole is that the Moors of the Spaniards and the Manri of the Romans are now so mach mixed up that they have ceased to exist as separate races. There are still Berbera, Arabs, Moors, and Farks in Morocco, but they are distinguished by their occupations, and not by any distinction of race. Those who live in the country in tents are called Arabs or Berbers. Besice these there are a considerable number of negro trites in Morocco, and a good many Jews.

Morocco consists of two regions sloping downward, north-west and south-east, from the casin of the Atlas, whic

Morocco consists of two regions sloping downward, north-west and south-east, from the casin of the Atlas, which contains at least one peak 15,000 feet high. The northern slope produces cattle, grain, and skins; and the southern, gum, almonds, ostrich feathers, bork, leeches, war, wool, and skins. The climate of the northern part resembles that of Spain, but the long coast line, and the prevalence of the trade-winds, produce abundance of rain. The southern half is much hoster. That part of the northern slope of Morocco which borders the coast is called the Rif, and is inhabited by Berber tribes, over whom the Shereef has only a very precarious authority. Along the coast the Staniards possess as ereal penal settlements, or prevaious, of which the principal is Cen a —a corruption of Sebta, which is a relic of the ancient Roman name, "Septem Fratres." Teruan is one of the principal towns of the Rif coast. It contains from 9,000 to 12,000 inhabitants, but has no port and little trade. The port of Salee also deserves notice on account of its ancent reputation. The Maroquin tavy is still laid up there, but it consists of a very few sleps, which are entirely unserviceable, while the dock-yard is nearly deserted. The population are still so bitter against the Christians and Jews that they will not permit a member of either religion to reside among them. Tangier is the principal deve of the European Consuls-General, of woom these are eleven. I as parhaps, matter or regret that our Government should have given it up in 1684, as it is dence of the European Consuls-General, of whom these are eleven. I is pathaps, matter of regret that our Government should have given it up in 1634, as it is only thirty miles W. S. W. of Gibraltar, and has a port which might be made very convenient at a small expense. Such a possession would have considerably strengthened our hold upon the Straits. Magador is the only harbor of importance on the Atlanuc coast. A considerable trade is carried on there with Europe, of which two-thirds are with England, while the largest share of the remainder falls to France. The trade with the interior is conducted almost entirely by the use of camels, which bring down their loads of gum and almonds to the shore, where they are immegum and almonds to the shore, where they are imme-distely leaded on board ship and exported. The con-sequence of this extreme simplicity of trading is, that the town itself is of trilling importance, and the power of bombaroing or otherwise destroying it gives no hold

of bombaroing or otherwise destroying it gives no notal to foreign Powers upon the empire of Morocco.

The royal cities, or capitals, of Morocco are four—El-kerar, Mequ nex, Fez, and Morocco. Mequinez is the military capital, containing the Imperial treasure, and the Emperor's negro body-guard which protects it. Fez was formerly celebrated for its university, and its till the center of such literature as exists in the

and the Emperor's negro body-guard which protects it. Fez was formerly celebrated for its university, and is still the center of such literature as exists in the country. It is said to contain a population of 83,000 sou's, and has two annual caravans, one of which leaves for Timbuctoo and the other for Mecca. The journey to Timbuctoo and the other for Mecca. The journey to Timbuctoo occupies about ninety days—the journey to Mecca five or six months. The City of Morocco itself is said to be seven miles in circumference, though most of this space is filled with rains. Its population is variously set mated from 50,000 to 100,000. It is about fourteen miles from the Atlas. Morocco is the seat of the residence of the Emperor. There is great rivalry between it and Fez, and the different times have given the preference sometimes to the one and sometimes to the other.

The Government of Morocco is of the most barbarons hind. The greater part of the trade of the empire is conducted by the Emperor through the medium of monopolies, some of which he sells, while he keeps others in his own hands. Those which are sold or farmed are, the monopoly of leeches, which is let for \$50,000 a year; wax, for \$3,000; bark, for \$16,000; coining copper money, let to each principal city for \$10,000 a year; millet and small seeds, for \$500; cattle for victualling Gibraltar, \$7,500. Beside this, the Emperor keeps in his own hand the monopolies of tobacco, without, and cochineal. The monopolies of tobacco, without, and cochineal. The monopolies of tobacco, without, and cochineal. The monopolies of out interfere with export duties, which are laid heavily upon most of the articles which we have manioned, and moreover upon Jews and Jewesses. The Sheref obviously looks upon the Jews in much the same light as that in which they were regarded by some of our own early kings. No male Jew can leave the ports of Morocco without paying four dollars castom duty, and Jewesses are detained as a sort of pledge to secure the re-

turn of their husbands and fathers. Without the Jews the come erce of the contry-could hardly be carried on. The revenues of the Shereef were estimated a certary ago at £220,000 per annum; but in addition to this he has a con-iderable hoard of treasure in the vaults of M. quinez, which is said to amount to as much as £10,000 000 sterling. The manner in which the Emperor collects this treasure—the accumulation of which has been the principal object of his life—is eminently etaracteristic. Be allows the Governors of the various towns not only to collect the taxes, but to exact from the people as much as they see fit; but this privilege is held subject to the obligation of honoring such drafts as the Emperor may choose to draw upon them and if they fail to do so, they are subject to impresonment and deprivation both of office and of property. In a word, the Governors are the Shereef's spanges, and are squeezed as often as they become fall.

The Emperor's power would seem to be greatly limited by the institutions of his country. He cancot, apparently, pardon the most trifling offenses. An Eaglish merchant was riding near Mogador, when an old woman seized his bridle and demanded charity. He pushed her away, and she swore that he had knocked out two of her teeth, which, as she had been toothless for twenty years before, did not seem probable. The Emperor advised the Englishman to make her a small present and get rid of the difficulty, but he resolutely refused to do so, on which she got up so violent a commotion that the Emperor was redaced to beg the merchant to allow two of his teeth to be koocked out in con pliance with the lex talionis. The sturdy merchant a last consented, and the teeth were drawn, but the Emperor was so much ashamed that he sent him two shipleads of grain as compensation for the personal sacrifice which he had made to the public peace. turn of their husbands and fathers. Without the Jews

### PERSONAL.

-The Dayton (Ohio) Empire, speaking of the little poem "Come to Me," which is going the rounds of the press, and which is supposed to have been written by Adah Isaace Menken to Heenan, says it "was written expressly for The Empire by Adah, while enjoying an unnecessarily (so certain parties say!) lengthy rustication in this city about three years age, and before John Heenan was heard of outside of Baz rard's Roost, and when he was known as Bazzard's Glory. Since that time the 'poem' has been written expressly for every paper which wou'd publish it, and 'Come to Me' may now be taken, without doing violence to anybody, as a general invitation to 'go in!"

-Garibaldi has sent to Col. Colt of Hartford the following letter in acknowledgement of his offer of one

"Noble Col Colt, an sdoptive citizen of the great Republ c, proud of belonging to the universal cause of the peoples, I accept with gratitude, in the name of my country, your benevolent and generous offer. "The arrival of your arms will be halled among us

"The arrival of your arms will be halled among us not only as the material support sent by a brave man to a people fighting for its most sacred rights, but as the powerful moral and of the great American nation.

I sm., with affection, your devoted

"Fine, Jan. 15.

—The Conntess of Newburgh is now the oldest member of the titled British aristocracy. She has just entered her ninety-ninth year, and her sight and mem-

ory are but very slightly impaired. -Canadian page s state that Bishop Charbonnel is about to retire into a Chapuchin Convent and will be replaced at Toronto by Bishop Lynch, his present

-Thomas Stephens, formerly a clerk in the Montreal City Bank, and now a prisoner in the Provincial Penitenuary, it is said, has lately inherited a fortune of £80,660 sterling - \$400,000.

-The robbery of Gen. Delza, at Charleston, S. C. has already been mentioned. The General is a South American, and was one of the passengers of the steamer leatel, from Havana He is accredited to our Federal Government as an Embassador. The Mercury says that he was robbed by some person pluadering his trunk, while he was absent from the room but seven minutes. The plunder consisted of \$2,000 is Spanish minutes. The plunder consisted of \$2,000 in Spanial 100-real pieces, coinsge of 1859; \$1,500 in £10 and £20 noves on the Bank of England; nine honorary decorations consisting of crosses, jewels, &c., of an intrinsic value of \$10,000; two heavy gold watches, ieweled, worth \$500 each; two diamond rings, in gold settings, worth \$800 each; and a collection of old, rare, and curious coins, valuable to collectors. Total value robbed ab ut \$17,000. The Spanish pieces are a new coin, of 100 reals each, equivalent to \$5, and struck only during the past year at the royal mint. They are the first ever brought to Charleston. The bank-notes had been placed for security in the toe of a gaiter shoe, of which there were four pairs in the trank. From attending circumstances, it is judged that Gen. Delza wes followed from Havana by some Cuban thief, who knew of the disposition of these valusbles, and seized the first opportunity to abstract them The Washington Star states that Gen. Delza bad placed the case in the hands of a detective. The General has been peculiarly unfortunate since he left Bolivia. During a short stay at Paris, he deposited in a very short time.

-The Muine House of Representatives has on feature in its organ zadon unkno en, we believe, to all other legislative bodies. We refer to a sort of "Daughter of the Regiment," in the pers n of a woman in Bloomer costome, who daily takes her seat in the area of the House with as much regularity and punctuality as the Speaker himself. She is now serving out her third term, and shows as much interest in the proceedings of the body as many of its members. She has become possessed with the idea that she has been wronged out of the preperty which should have descended to her from her bushand, and that by her at endance here she will be able to effect the passage of a law securing to 'widows their rights." Annually she presents her petition and it is referred to the appropriate Committee, which always reports, as this year, that "legislation is inexpedient." Her Republican friend, Mr. Pickard of Hampden, opposed the acceptance of the report, and with much earnestness and eloquence advocated her cause at considerable length; his speech did not p event the unanimous acceptance of the report. A few minutes after two more petitions were presented of the same individual, one for an act for the "protection of gardens," another that "widows may have the right to plead their own case in Court." The former was referred to the Committee on Agriculture, the latter to that on "Attorney-General's Report," of which Mr. Pickard of Hampden is Chairman.

-Cardinal Antonelli passed the evening of Dec. 31 at the palace of the French General commanding in Rome, to see the old year out and the new year in. The principal entertainment provided by the worthy General for his distinguished guests, comprising several members of the Sacred College and the French and Austrian Embarsadors, was the performance of a celeprated conjurer, who is now going the professions round of the principal saloss in Rome. The Cardinal Secretary of State occupied the center place of hono in the first row of seats, exactly opposite the Professor of Magie, and condescended to furnish ringe, pockethandkershiefs, &c., for the various tricks.

-The Liberty (Ind.) Herald says that a school teacher in Union County was ducked by his scholars on the 3d of last month, because he did not treat during the holidays. They insisted that he should treat or take a ducking. He refused, and they took him to a stream near by, cut a hole in the ice, and put him in and pulled him out about a dozen times. The teacher had them fixed, and it cost each one of the young gentlemen \$5. The teachers name is Gard.

-Nicholas Longworth has now in his cellar four hundred and sixty thousand bottles of wine. When it is remembered that there are two or three other large manufacturers in Cincinnati, some idea may be formed of the extent to which the grape is cultivated in that vicinity.

-A young lady, Miss Stewart of Cumberland Co. Pa., was so badly scared a few weeks ago by meeting a will o'-the wisp that she was taken ill upon reaching home, and in a short time afterward died from the effects of the prostration of her nervous system, super--The Rev. Dr. Hoge, of the Brick Church, who

was burnt out on Lexington avenue one day last week, losing furniture to the value of between two and three

thousand dollars, bad a check for \$3,000 pre him by his friends within 48 hours after the

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

A special meeting of the Chamber of Commented yesterday afternoon for the purpose of rethe report of the Committee on the subject of sidiation by our Government between China and Britain. P. Prair, esq., President, in the chain A. A. I ow, esq., presented the report, which sisted of a memorial to the President of the State as follows:

To James Euchanan, President of the United States.

The mediation of the United States, in the spinors of Chember, is proper and expedient; and, if successful, will reduce to the metual honor of the nations who are persuaded to peace, and to the Administration of our beloved country whall have promoted it.

The memorial was adopted, and ordered to be forwarded to the President of the United States.

Mr. Birnworth, from the Committee on the Bremen resolutions on the subject of the exemptions private property at sea from the risk of capture darin war, presented a voluminous report, of which the following is an abstract:

purchased, with not prove too great a startuse of dees not become a party to a European war, it is conselleded that a commercial crisis in Europe would proctuze America—and rice cerso.

After further argement to the same affect, the Committee conclude that however remote the danger of a maritime was, we carnot expect to be any great lee gift of time witnout existing and critical political questions, without the alarm consequent thereon, and the unious leaves resunting thereform. What with the destruction of confidence and the suspense of bosiness, the frar of war with for a time, work as much many as war itself. But such crises, it not entirely avoided will become more rare, if the inveitability of private property at ear m time of war, not less than in time of peace be solemnly guaranteed. That guaranty, it is now believed, may be obtained by an emergetic expression of the wides of the people and Government of the United Stares, sone with the view of calling forth such expression, the Committee respectfully recommend the gloption of the following resolutions:

Committee respectfully recommend the adoption of the following resolutions:

Acadead, That the perfect immunity of all private scoperty upon the ocean, in time of war, is demanded by an enlightened action of justice and the improved spit of civibaction, and less than a due consideration of the best interests of commerce. Accessed, That the Government of the United States be respectfully solucited to take such measures as it may deam 6, to have the princip e in the preceding resolution incorporated with the code of meritime law.

Resoluced, I hat copies of these resolutions be sent to the Chambers of Commerce and Boarcs of Trade in other cities of the improvement object in view.

Mr. Low explained that the Committee had been almost unanimous in presenting that report. He said that the member who differed from the majority of the Committee would be able to state his own reasons. He said that America, Mexico, and Spain, were the

He said that America, Mexico, and Spain, only nations in the world which had not ab

only nations in the world which had not abolished the practice of privateering.

Mr. Royat Parkirs, the dissenting member of the Committee, said that the Committee had somewhat superreded its day, as laid down in the resolution by which it was constituted. He objected to the report, because it went into an ethical and moral consideration of the subject, involving the character of our own (Government, by criticising the practice of privateering. Many of our best citizens had been engaged in privateering in times part, and he did not think it politie to stip nature a system which would be our main support in the care of the country being involved in war.

Charles A. Davis, esq., moved that the report be recommitted.

Charles A. Davis, e-q., in committed.

The Charleman thought it might be best to agree to the striking out of the passages referred to by Mr. Phelps.

Mr. Low thought that the importance of the subject of the report was too great to admit of striking out any passages, and that by so doing it would tend to weaken the decument.

Mr. Priel's said that the report stamped a stigmance the practice of privates ring.

upon the practice of privateering.

Air. BILRWORTH said that there was not one word

Air, Birkwoath said that there was not one word of the sigma upon privateering he would withdraw. Years ago, our merchants could engage in the slaw-trade, and think it perfectly legitimate; but he did not believe that there was a member of the Chamber who would engage in that trade now. This age was more enlightened than that of our ancestors, and we had larger views of human rights, and he de not see why the practice of privateering might not how before these influences.

influences.

Mr. Mioses H. Grinnell hoped that the report as read would be adopted, and without delay sent to Washington.

Mr. Phelps moved that the passage on the ethics and morals of privateering be stricken out.

The motion to strike out was lost.

Mr. Grinnell moved that the report as read be adopted, and transmitted forthwith. Carried.

Adjourned.

Movements of Ocean Ste

TO DEPART. TO ARRIVA